THE POLITICAL DRIFT.

ATTEMPT TO WHOOP-UP BLAINE.

Dismal Failure at Harrisonburg-Smal Mahonets Speech.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.) HARRISONIUDO, VA., Jishy 21.—The Republican mass-meeting to ratify the nomination of Blaine and Logan, which had been advertised for the last two weeks by posters, &c., was held here to-day, this

In the early bours of the morning there could be observed on every road entering the town men on horseback and in vehicles of every description on their way to the court-house, as it's the time-honored custom of the people in the country to turn out on that day, whether they have busi-ness or not. There were fully three ness or not. There were fully three thousand people in attendance, including arge numbers from the adjacent counties large numbers from the adjacent counties of Augusta, Frederick, and Shenandoah. At 8 o'clock the train from Staunton arrived, leaded with passengers from different stations, and on its arrival at the depôt the men formed in line, with a band of musle at their head, and unfurled a Blaine and Logan banner.

From the depot they marched into the From the depot they marched into the town, creating little or no enthusiasm as they hurried through. On the green fronting the court-house was the speakers stand, with no decorations, flags, or bunting. The portraits of the presidential candidates were missing. The speaking commenced at 12 o'clock and lasted until 4 P. M. The meeting was presided over by exsentor J. B. Webb. At no time during the greating was there may then 500 people. speaking were there more than 500 peo-present. But on the streets and around Public Square could be seen numbers and wheat-dealers gathered in gro cussing the markets and striking bargains while the agricultural men were busily engaged in exhibiting their machinery.

PUBLIC CURIOSITY. In the crowd or the meeting a number of In the crowd or the meeting a number of Democratis were to be seen drawn thither by ethrosity to see General Mahone. During his speech a person in the audience was heard to say, "Well, I declare! That man pledged to the support of Blaine and Logan, the Republican nominees, who in a discussion with Ben. Hill on the floor of the Senate, said he was a better Democrat than A RESTLESS CHOWD.

General Mahone was the first speaker, nd thanked the audience for the reception

and hanked the address for the reception given him. He spoke from notes, and la-bored rainfully, speaking so slowly that the andlence soon became impatient, and though he held them well in hand, frequent exclamations of restlessness came from the crowd. He said that in this fight all State tions alone were presented, and national questions alone were presented, and every mamust determine his course of action ban enhantened judgment. He charge upon the "Bourbons" all the evil an enlightened judgment. He charged upon the "Bourbons" all the evils which have come upon the Government since the war, charging that under "Bourbon" malign influence Virginia had gone back from the first to the fffteenth State in the Union. The Democrats had worked ten years to settle the State debt, and then accepted what his party had done. He then went into a relay of State matters, including public party had done. He then went into a re-view of State matters, including public schools, insane asylums, capitation tax, and the last Legislature, comparing Democratic with Readjuster administration. He also went into an explanation of the causes leading to the Readjuster downfall last year, attributing that downfall to what he decominated the precencered Danyille ominated the preconcerted Danvil murder, by which the white people of the State were consolidated for the Dem-ocrats. He discussed the tariff, but was not sufficiently lucid to create any im-

pression on the crowd.

He closed by pledging himself for all the time to the Republicans, and by enlegizing Blame's Americanism and Lo gran's great likeness to his chief. MR. PARSONS SPEAKS.

Mr. H. C. Parsons next spoke, confining himself to the tariff and to eulogizing Mr Blaine and trying to bellittle Mr. Cleveland He created no enthusiasm, and the crowd became impatient to hear Wise's jokes, Elair was next, and spoke of his having this county and the Valley in 1880 as a Democrat. But times and be, and men changed with facts, stating that his conversion was due to the Danville riot and his reading on the tariff question. He declared that there tariff question. He declared that there were no Straightouts or Straightins, but that they were now all unadulferated Republicans, the handles having all been knocked of.

John S. Wise began with his usual invective against Democracy and the murder of colored people in Danville, and then re-

colored people in Danville, and then re-viewed his contest with Mr. Massey, the Paul-O'Ferrall contest, and the action of the Legislature last fail in unscating Ma-honeites and seating Democrats. He went into the tariff, and made by long odds the west effective remarks on this arbitation. most effective remarks on this subject.

Resolutions were read by Blair endorsing Arthur's administration, the April State Republican Convention, the National Convention, platform and candidates, and also the course of General Mahone. R. J. Walker, district elector, and Jacob Yost, of the Valley Virginian, made their

speeches.

After the meeting had closed prominent
Democrats expressed themselves pleased
with the absence of enthusiasm and are

confident that Rockingham will be carried for Cleveland and Hendricks by a handome majority.

STILL REPUDIATING HIM.

A Prominent Vermonter Declares Against the Plumed Knight-Dissatisfaction all

A Middlebury (Vermont) special says:
As the returns come in it is certain that,
with the possible exception of that of Mr.
Tilden, no Democratic nomination for the
presidency was ever greeted with so much
enthusiasm in Vermont, or inspired such
confidence of final triumph as that of
Grover Gleveland. After it became known for a certainty that Mr. Tilden would not permit himself to be made the candidate of permit himsel to be made the candidate of his party, Governor Cleveland became the first favorite among Vermont Demo-erats, because, after averaging all the favoring and opposing elements, he seemed to them by far the most avail-able man for the emergency. So it is no wonder that the nomination aroused an un-wouled degree of enthusiasm in the ranks of the tried and true Democracy of Vermont the tried and true Democracy of Vermont, and in all the larger towns in the State, as well as in several of the smaller ones, the news of the Convention's excellent work news of the Convention's excellent work was received with fireworks, bon-fires, and the beoming of cannon. In the eyes of the Democrats of Vermont the Convention could not have done a better work for the party than it did when it opposed to the 'brilliancy,' the 'dash,' the 'magnetism,' the deviltry—call it what you will—of James G. Blaine, the coo', clear head and steady nerve of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Hendricks's nemination for the second place on the ticket is especially gratifying to the old guard of the Vermont Democracy, and will bring them all out to the polls.

The first fruit of the nomination of Cleveland in Middlebury was the enthusiastic declaration in favor of the ticket of Hon Joseph Battell, who has always hitherto been a staunch Republican. Mr. Battell is a brother-in-law of Congressman John W. Stewart, of the First Vermont district, and as a Republican has been elected to every Vermont Legislature since 1874, and in 1878 was one of the senators from Addison county. He is a man of much wealth, and his assistance and influence will be of great help to the Democrats during the campaign in this county.

The Republicans of the State are not yet braced up to a point where they can begin to make even a show of enthusiam for their ticket. For a brief time after their first was received with fireworks, bon-fires, and

braced up to a point where they can begin to make even a show of enthusiam for their ticket. For a brief time after their first shock of Blaine's nomination had passed away, it looked as though they might ulti-mately recover entirely from the effects of the blow, but all hope of that now seems to have vanished. Their efforts to sir up a sentiment in favor of the plumed and doomed knight of Maine have so far been recturators and storid. The meetings a sentiment in favor of the plumed and doomed knight of Maine have so far been perfunctory and stupid. The meetings which have been advertised have been either lukewarm funeral services, or else flat failures. Here and there a campaign flag has been flung out and a campaign club organized, but otherwise the Republican party in Vermont at present is in a lethargic and connatose condition. Of course the old stagers, the thick-and-thin men, the office-holders, and all those who hope to be office-holders, the regular machine managers, the postmasters and other Federal officials, et id onase genus, will do their best to "whoop 'er up" lively for Blaine and Logan, and beyond a doubt a good many former Republicans who are now in an ugly temper will be whipped into the rants between this time and the election in September. But there are still a large number of men who think for themselves who do not believe that they should follow their party to the extent of helping to pollute the presidential office, and whose convictions cannot be changed by the old-time war cries or the music of brass, bands. They will not vote for Blaine and Logan, and

the Republicans must discover some way to make up for their defection. If they should expect and try to go out of Vermont in September with flying colors and whip the Democrats as clean as they did in September, 1880, they will have to use larger quantities of the same quality of "soap" that Dorsey carried Indiana with feur years aco next October.

But it is not alone among the better class of life-long Republicans in this State, but

But it is not alone among the better class of life-long Republicans in this state, but among the inteligent young men who are just coming upon the field of political action, that a feeling of hostility to Blaine and Blaine's methods is noticeable and noteworthy. Mr. Blaine and his friends by this time have probably but a very poor opinion of New England colleges, and here are a couple of paragraphs taken from the Undergraduate, the organ of the students of Middlebury College, which will not help any to change that opinion for the better. They are from the June usue of the paper, and read as follows: "The Republicans have finally succeeded in raising a pole and swinging out a Blaine and Logan flux, but it is apparently with great difficulty that they get up any enthustasm at all. The theketis a hard one for Republicans to endorse, but a strict adherence to party seems to be deemed more essential than principle." The other: "All but four of the students are Republicans, yet if Cleveland or Bay-ard is nominated by the Democrats, nearly all of them will vote the Democratic ticket." Such straws as these will serve to show which way the wind is blowing in the old Green Mountain State, even among the young men of education, most of whose post associations have certainly been Re-publican, just as their hopes of future political advancement depend upon their re-maining Republicans, unless, indeed, the Republican party is speedily and finally to go to the wall.

go to the wall.

Such is the present aspect of political affairs in this State. Many of the old warhorses of the party have abandoned it, for the present campaign at least, and there is a good prospect, with proper management on the Democratic side, that between now and the date of the State election a considerable section of the party will break away from the old moorings and come over to Cleveland and Hendricks. Where the Republicans are to find yotes to cover all of Republicans are to find votes to cover all of these certain losses is not yet apparent. Certainly they are not going to get them from Itish Democrats. The work of manufacturing "Irish Republicans" does not seem to prosper in Vermont, and it would be safe to wager that there are not a dozen citizens of Irish birth or parentage in the State that have been accustomed to vote Democratic tickets who will this year break away from their old friends. Indeed, the Republican papers have not yet furnished the name and

idress of one such voter. address of one such voter.
With a sharp, brisk campaign the Democrats could this year cut off several thousand from the old-fashioned Republican
majority. They could drive it down to if 20,000 instead of the 26,000 given to the Republican candidates in 1880.

HENDRICKS AT HOME.

Prophetic Utterances-What He Says Abou the Issues of the Canvass.

An Indianapolis correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, who has been talking with Mr. Hendricks, writes: In the light of the action of the Chicago Convention it is interesting to repeat Mr. Hendricks's utterances in 1877, even if he did not expect this tardy endorsement. At his re-ception by the Manhattan Club, New York, he said:

"A great and sincere people will pastheir final verdict upon the outrageous act. Democratic principles will be carried out by Democrats, and by such fair-minded Republicans as will not make themselves party to the wrong done last winter. This will be accomplished by the majority of voters in the several States. * * and Inlians will again do her duty."

It remains for the Democracy now to make good the words which, for the lack of a renomination of the "old ticket," failed in 1880. However, an opinion is gaining ground that the issue of presidential fraud will gradually be lost sight of in the absorbing question of reform. In the the absorbing question of reform. In the opinion of Mr. Hendricks, it is "the ques opinion of Ar. Hendricks, it is the stupendous abuses of Republican administration. There must be reform in all matters of govn power for that express purpose. In the rush of visitors and letter and tele-

In the rush of visitors and letter and telegraph communications I was diffident of approaching him, but he was courteous and free in the expression of his sentiments. He remarked that his views must be pretty well known known through his speech on Saturday night and open letter to Mr. Chandler, but added that too much could not be said on the question of re-form—revenue and administrative reform. I ventured to ask if the tariff would not be an important issue of the campaign. He answered no, that it was a matter of busi

REVENUE REFORM. "But," resumed Mr. Hendricks, "the question of revenue reform suggests itself to every mind when the fact is considered that the change in the internal-revenue and tax laws made by the Republican Congress before this, a little more than one year ago, left the revenues of the Government in exleft the revenues of the Government in excess of the demands of an economical administration at least fifty millions a year.
No party in the world can stand up before
an intelligent people and defend the collection from the people of more money than
the Government has a right to use
when economically administered. Of
course this important point will attract attention. Administrative reform
is not less a question of vital interest.
Every now and then something wrong is
loomline up in some department—carelesslooming up in some department—careless-ness and inefficiency characterize many of the departments of public service. It is an the departments of public service. It is an honor to any young man to get an appointment from the Government, of course, but position is not given him in a department for him to make it a lounging piace. He must work with care and dillegence and carnestness in order that all the interests of the Government shall be amply and fully protected, just as the active and honest young man in the store, or on the farm, or in the railroad office gives the best capabilities of his mind and industry to the promotion of the interests which he is paid to take care of."

motion of the interests which he is paid to take care of."

"Then revenue and administrative reform are the watchwords chosen for the Democratic campaign?"

"Undoubtedly, My letter to Mr. Chandler is on this issue and will have its weight in the campaign. It is already before the people, and they will not wait for the formal opening of the campaign to pass judgment upon it."

"May I ask what weight Mr. Cleveland will give to the canvass?"

"I think, from what I am able to learn, that Mr. Cleveland will grow rapidly in public favor, because he is a stern, honest, positive man, as he has shown in every office be has held. The people, who are clear-sighted and unerting in their judgments of men and measures, come to understand a man just as he is, and Mr. Cleveland is the kind of a man they want at this time." Here Mr. Hendricks arose from

time." Here Mr. Hendricks arose from the easy chair in which be had been lounging, and, standing erect, with a clear, ring-ing voice, and with a forcible gesture of his right band, continued: "These are not matters of chance or accident. A man as a general rule is selected for the qualities he does possess, and that is the case with Mr. Cleveland."

LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

Defections from the Blaine Ranks so Numer ous as to be Embarrassing.

The Blaine men continue to squirm and wriggle over the defection of Hon. John F. Andrew. It has shaken their confidence wonderfully. And speaking of confidence, it is said that the defections in Republican town committees throug out the State are becoming so numerous that no letters of anything but the mean publications. town committees throughout the State are becoming so numerous that no letters of anything but the most public nature are now sent out from the Republican State head-quarters on Park street, as there is no telling who is who. In a number of places a majority of the members of the Renublican town committees are in favor of Cleveland. The number of Republicans going over to the Independents is becoming so numerous that the Blaine men no tonger find time to heap epithets upon each individual, but are obliged now to pick out the more preminent ones and assail them. Just now Hon, John F. Andrew is the target. A sample of the penalty he is paying for his adherence to principle is found in the following, printed in last evening's Traveller: "A gentleman well versed in local polities asserted to-day that the whole secret of Mr. Andrew's change of heart lies in the fact that he has received assurances of an election to Congress to succeed Hon. Leopold Morse, contingent upon his putting himself in a position to secure the Independent and Democratic votes of the district. In which the Haryard element has thus far supported Mr. Morse with a great deal of disrelish." The machine politicians of the Blaine persussion feel the defection keenly.

The Press on Mr. Blatne's Letter. Irish Americas: The Republican can-didate wanders over an immense spread of verbosity to tell an unbegulled public how he as a very firm-friend of American industiy, a lover of peace and of Christian phi-lanthropy; a civil-service reformer, who goes far beyond the earlier apostles of that faith in the earnestness of his views; a hater of polygamy, an admirer of the So u hand of the southern people, and a self-sworn defender of the sanctity of the bal-

Iochester Union and Advertiser: The letter is the fair, benign, honest side of the Janus-face of the Republican candidate on paper, with the deformed, sinister, and corrupt side as much concealed as possible. But a little inspection and reflection will show that its apparent heartness is hollow much of its apparent truth is falsehood, and some of its most important conclusions are unwarranted by the facts and assumptions from which they are inferred.

Elmira Gasette : Mr. Blaine is a gracefu Elim's Gasette: Mr. Blaine is a gracerul writer. His letter is not as brilliant as was expected, but it reads very smoothly. We don't think, however, that many readers will be led astray by its cunning sophistry. We wait, in painful suspense, for Mr. Logan's production.

Beston Transcript (Republican): What melifluous language, full of honey, Mr. Blaine uses when alluding to the southern States. His feelings so go out for that section of the Union he is inwardly hurt by the verbal necessity which compels the re-cognition of the existence of a South. Isn't this exquisite acting?

Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald, Independent Democrat: Mr. Blaine ordinarily is not a slow nor a feeble writer. He is quick in seizing upon the best arguments for the cause which he espouses, and he is a master of popular rhetoric. But we doubt whether he has ever formulated a deliverance of popular on an important occasion which opinion on an important occasion which was duller and less attractive than this careully-studied epistle, intended as an appear

Portland (Me.) Argus: Mr. Blaine's acceptance letter is as full of sophistries as an egg is full of meat. It will be found very amusing by those familiar with his political record.

Baltimore Day, Independent: The length of Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance is enough to show what folly it would be to elect him President. What would his messages to Congress be like? Albany Times: Altogether it is a grea

Blaine document—able, cunning, auda-cious, and pretty sure to be popular—till a better one comes after it from our candi-date on the hill. Cincunnati Enquirer: See here, Mr. Blaine, this won't do. If you have any fresh material, trot it out. But do not try to palm off a dozen chapters of your book

as a letter of acceptance.

Bridgeport Former: Mr. Biaine's letter of acceptance is a very lengthy document, and not at all of the familiar Blaine type. It is very prosy and dull, and is aggressive in a mild way only.

Syracuse Courier: At last we hav Blaine's letter of acceptance, and it is words, words, words! Mr. Blaine attempts to force into undue prominence the tariff question. His natural desire to divert at-tention from himself cannot be gratified.

LONGSTREET'S REMOVAL.

His Marshalship.

An Atlanta (Ga.) special says: At last President Arthur has given his consent for the decapitation of General Longstreet in order that the notorious John E. Bryant may become marshal of Georgia. telegrams received here last night, it most certain that Mr. Arthur's first duty or most certain that air. Arthur's irrs duty on Monday morning will be to make that appointment, and also that in December the Fresiden; will appoint Colonel Henry P. Farrow to succeed Hon. John Erskine as judge of the South district of Georgis. It is expected that Colonel Bryant will make up his bond, which is for \$20,000, and be ready to take charge of the marchal's office.

ready to take charge of the marshal's office by the middle of August.

During the early part of the year a num-ber of statements were published to the effect that Bryant had been promised a mar-shalship if he would secure the solid Geor-gia delegation for Arthur. The reports gla delegation for Arthur. The reports were, of course, den'ed, but at any rate the solid Georgia delegation went to Chicago and voted first, last, and forever for Chester A. Arthur. It is claimed that the President has intended all along to appoint Bryant, but he considered it best not to make the appointment until after the Convention, as otherwise it would be looked upon as a political sell-out. Bryant is now in Washington looking after his interests.

MUTINY ON THE ST. RONAN'S.

The Second Mate Stabbed by An insubordi-

[New York World.] the Sixteenth-precinct station charged with stabbling the second mate, Alexander Kass. Before the St. Ronan's had fairly cleared the Irish coast McTighe began to distin-

guish himself by his insolent bearing.

Early on the sixth day of the voyage from Liverpool Mr. Kass took the deck and mounted to the bridge where the officer of the watch is habitually stationed. McTighe and a seaman named O'Brien were on the bridge. The sky was overeast McTighe and a seaman named O'Brien were on the bridge. The sky was overcast and the wind came in flerce, fifted gusts. O'Brien stood at the port side and made a civil, respectful answer to the mate's questions. Passing to starboard Mr. Kass addressed a question to McTighe, who returned no answer, but remained leaning against the rail looking down at the water. The mate repeated the question and touched McTighe on the shoulder.

"What's the matter?" demanded Kass; "are you asleep?"

"You are a d—d liar!" shouted McTighe, suddenly apringing into an upright

Tighe, suddenly springing into an upright posture. "I am as wide awake as you

Tighe, suddenly springing into an upright posture. "I am as wide awake as you are."

Then Mr. Kass, according to McTighe, knecked the latter down and repeated the operation when the seaman rose to his feet. The mate, on the other hand, declares that the sailor finished his sentence by drawing a large sheath-knife. Mr. Kass turned towards the steps leading to the deck, and as he started, to descend McTighe stabbed him under the right shoulder.

Third-Mate Mathias, who saw the affray from the after-bridge, leaped to the deck and ran up the steps of the lookout-bridge just as Mr. Kass was about to fall. Half fainting and supported by his comrade's arms, the wounded second officer descended to the deck. A quartermaster ran to the rescue, and Mr. Kass was carried to the ward-room, where his wound was dressed, and he was made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Mr. Mathias, the beatswain, and two quartermasters overpowered McTighe, who was encouraged by the other seamen to make a desperate resistance. He was broned and his captors started with him towards "the brig," a prison—the St. Ronan's, like the Pinafore, having a dungeon on board.

Several men who had expressed sympathy with McTighs were holystoning the deck. They stopped work and loudly demanded the release of their comrade. One, who seemed to be the ringleader of the gang, drew his knife and planted his athletic form directly in front of the prisoner. "Come on, boys," he said, turning to his companions, "let's get Mac free."

This sufficed to inflame the smouldering passions of the crew. Drawing their knives and seizing all other weapons that chance threw in their way, the men gathered about Mr. Mathias and McTighe, and threatened to kill the former unless he and the loyal men at his back released Mr. Kass's assailant. With one hand firmly grasping the collar of the prisoner, resolute "third luft" pulled out his revolver, and pointed it at the men who defied his authority.

"Fall back, every mother's son of you," he said, camby. "The first man who

authority.

"Fall back, every mother's son of you," he said, calmly, "The first man who lays a hand on me or this prisoner pays for it with his life."

with his life."
Something in the speaker's steady eye and unflinching attitude daunted the men and they sulkily gave way.
"Now, go back to your work," was the next command, as the mate thrust the pistol between the eyes of the chief mutineer.
Mr. Mathias was obeyed, and the holystoning exercise continued. McTighe was locked up and guarded by a sturdy quartermaster.

Until the vessel reached port last night the crew showed no further symptom of revoit. Owing to the lack of professional skill Mr. Kass sank rapidly. As soon as the St. Ronan's was made fast at the foot of west Twenty-fourth street the wounded mate was taken to the New York Hospital in an ambulance, and McTighe was taken to the station-house. He says that Mr. Kass was cruel to the men from the beginning of the voyage, and was especially severe upon him. His comrades give him a good character, but the officers, on the other hand, say that he was very unruly and disrespectful.

Caught in Hachinery.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—While greasing a planer at Van Winkle's foundry this morning John M. Collier had his head caught in the machinery and crushed to a jelly.

IN FAVOR OF FRANCHISE.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

lonster Procession of Trades Unions and Other Organizations-The Prince and Princess of Wales and Other Notables Witness It.

London, July 21.—The procession of trades' unions and others to take part in the demonstration in favor of franchise at Hyde Park this afterneon formed on the Thames embankment preparatory to the march to the park. The weather was rainy up to 3:30 P. M., but about that hour the clouds broke away and the sun shone out. All approaches from the Strand to the embankment were thronged. Thousands of people from all parts of the country covered the embankment between Charing Cross and Westminister. Scarlet bannerets indicated to the various trades' unions the places where they should assemble. The great crowd manifested the utmost good humor, and the best of order prevailed. No attents was made to interest.

and the best of order prevailed. No at-tempt was made to interfere with the pro-cession. Radical political pamphlets found ready sale among the throng. NOTABLE SPECTATORS.

NOTABLE SPECTATORS,

The Prince and Princess of Wales witnessed the procession from Whitehall.

At noon the organized trades' unions assembled at Sloan Square, Paddington Green. Euston Square, Islington Green, Clerkenweil Green, Finsbury Circus, Obelisk, Black Friars, and Grosvenor Gardens, and proceeded to the embankment. Political delegates wore colors. The streets along the line of march to the embankment and bridge across the Thames were packed, and traffic was greatly impeded. Much chaff was indulged in by the spectators along the line of march, especially when those taking part in the procession were more than usually adorned. Several thousand agricultural laborers from Kent and Sussex were marshalled at Black Friars Bridge. The procession moved in Kent and Sussex were marshalled at Black Friars Bridge. The procession moved in the following order: Mounted farriers, agricultural laborers, provincial deputations; London Trades Council. representatives from printing, book-binding, capper, Iron, metal, clothing, leather, shipping, building, cabinet-making, faney goods, and general trades; poitical clubs, Liberal associations, temperance bodies, and friendly societies. Each section as it arrived at the park marched to the platform assigned to it. park marched to the platform assigned to it, and the band played until the chairman ar-

As the procession was starting from the embankment several loud explosions were heard near the Government offices. The crowd were greatly frightened, and thou-sands made a rush towards Whitehall, be-lieving that the explosions were due to dy-namite. The scare was ended when it was found that the explosions were nothing more than a salute which the Horse Guards were firing in honor of the birth of th

A TRYPORARY PANTO

Duchess of Albany's son.

The route of the procession lay along
Parliament street, Whitehall, Charing
Cross, Pall-Mall, St. James street, and Pic-Cross, Pall-Mall, St. James street, and Piccadilly. Before the procession started the
embankment became a surging mass of humanity. Viewed from Hungerford bridge,
it presented an unbroken array of human
heads, relieved only by blue banners and
trees along the embankment. The trade
societies carried emblems of their respective crafts. Noticeable among these was a
banner borne by the tailors which represented Adam and Eve after the fall. The
agricultural jalogers were loudly cheered. agricultural laborers were loudly cheered. SENTIMENTS OF THE MEETING.

The resolution prepared for submission The resolution prepared for submission to the meeting protests against the rejection of the franchise bill by the irresponsible and unrepresentative House of Lords; expresses approval of Gladstone's action, and declares that the continued existence of the unchecked power of impeding the popular will which the lords exercise is not conducive to the wilder of the people and conducive to the welfare of the people and

the peace and prosperity of the country.

A tombstone was carried in the procession inscribed "To the Memory of the House of Lords—1884." Dense masses of spectators along the route interfered with the progress of the procession. It took fully an hour and a half to clear the enbankment, and the end of the procession had not left Parliament street when the heed had entered the park. Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade, and other Ministers witnessed the procession. They were loudly che Some of the bands in the procession play the "Dead March in Saul."

When the procession had arrived at the park speeches were made, and the resolution previously prepared was submitted and adopted. There was a heavy rain toward the close of the meeting.

CHREDS AND BISSES.

The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British army: Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of War, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, viewed the procession as it passed the War Office. They were cheered by mem-bers of the procession. People of prom-linence and note were stationed at various places throughout the route, and watched the procession. Lord Randolph Churchill and other well-known Tories were at the windows of the Carlton Club-rooms, and were vigorously bissed by the passing throng. The Marquis of Salisbury's residence, in Arlington street, was caused by noise. A slight on street, was caused by noise. ton street, was guarded by police. A slight commotion was created there before the arrival of the procession by a man crying "Down with the Peers," Order was quickly restored, however, and no disturb-ance occurred while the procession was

DYNAMITERS IN RUSSIA.

ary Documents-Arrest of Terrorists. (ily cable to the Dispatch.) (By cable to the Dispatch.)
Sr. Peterseung, July 21.—The police at
Warsaw have seized 500,000 roubles and
numerous proclamations printed in the
Russian and Polish languages, which it
was intended to issue throughout the empire in the event of the designs against the
Czar on his recent visit to Warsaw having

been successful. Five terrorists have been arrested at Five terrorists have been arrested at Moscow. In their possession were found large sums of money, dynamite, bonds, and documents. The latter showed that since the coronation of the Czar Moscow has been the seat of the executive committee of

the Nihilists.

A state of siege will be proclaimed at Warsaw. The Governor-General and the chief of police of that place will be removed. The newspapers say Russia and Germany propose the adoption of an international convention with the view of receivilly received to the superscient. providing measures for the suppression of the dynamiters.

Chairmanship of the National Demo cratic Committee.

The contest for the hattonal bemocratic Committee.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Washington, July 21.—The Star says)
The contest for the chairmanship of the
National Democratic Committee is now
between Senator Gorman and ex-Senators
Barnum and Wallaco. It is claimed for
Barnum that he has the support of the Tilden element, and if this be so he will
probably be hard to beat. It is usual to
permit the head of the national ticket to
uame the chairman, and as Tilden's
old managers are now Cleveland's
right-hand men the presumption is
that Cleveland will favor their choice.
If Governor Cleveland expresses a preference, no doubt is felt that the man
he suggests will be elected. Mr. Barnum,
however, is not popular with the party at he suggests will be elected. Mr. Barnum, however, is not popular with the party at large, and a strong fight is being made against him. Barnum is reported to have said at Chicago that he did not want the chairmanship any longer. His health has been had for several years, and it is understood that he assigned that as a reason for wishing to patter. It is maintained by stood that he assigned that as a reason for wishing to retire. It is maintained by some of his friends that he is not in the race, notwithstanding the frequent mention of his name for the position. The prevailing impression is that ex-Senator Wallace will get the place. He was at the head of the Pennsylvania delegation, most of which went to Cleveland in time to do him a great deal of the pennsylvania delegation.

of which went to Cleveland III time
him a great deal of good.
Senator Gorman has some able backers,
because of his skill as a political manager
and on the ground that both the Congressional and National Committees should be soona and National Committees should be so organized as to work harmoniously together. It is evident, however, that this plan meets with strong opposition. It is contended that there is ample work for ach committee in its own respective fie nd that no one man can successfully direct

both.

The indications are that Hon. F. O. Prince, of Boston, will be reelected secretary. He has held the position for many years, and has given entire satisfaction.

Rank Faffure.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

New York, July 21.—Green's Bank.
Jackson, Miss., has failed, and J. L. Power
has been appointed receiver. No preferences. The bank claims assets over its
liabilities. Provisional Seceiver Appeluted.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Sr. Lours, July 21.—Ethan Hitchcock has been appointed provisional receiver for the St. Louis Ore and Steel Company, which was to-day attached by the Laffin and Rand Powder Company. It is asserted that the assets are more than ample to meet the liabilities, and time is only needed by the company to realize and resume. The St. Louis Ore and Steel Company has a capital of \$2.000,000 and a bonded debt of \$2.600,000. The unsecured indebtedness is unknown, but is said not to be large.

STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

Bricklayers and Assistants Demand tha Nine Hours be a Day's Work.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) NEW YORK, July 21 .- About 2,000 bricklayers, 3,000 laborers, and 200 hod-holsting engineers and framers struck work this morning because their employers refused to grant their demands that nine hours shill constitute a day's work instead of ten. Those employers who denied the request of their workmen say that they can get other the second structure of the second structure. quest of their workmen say that they can get other men to take their places, and that whether they can or not, it will be but a few days at the outside when the men will be willing to return to work under the old terms. The bosses who granted the nine hours think that the others are foolish not to do the same thing, as they will have to to do the same thing, as they will have to yield in the end.

Messis. Andrews & Son, who have the new Cotton Exchange Job, agreed to nine hours, and all their men are working as us al. The firm has in its emrloy at present nearly two hundred bricklayers and about the same number of laborers. They are all at work.

Robert L. Darragh, who is creeting buildings on Broadway, acceded to the demands of his employes, and none of his men struck. Other large contractors notified their employes on Saturday afternoon that they could go to work on the understanding that nine hours would constitute a day's work. As fast as the men struck this morning they reported at the head-quarters of their respective unions. About thirty-five employers allowed their men to go to work on their own terms.

Hugh McMahon, who has charge of the crection of the new Cotton Exchange, said to-day: "The building trade is very lively just now, and I do not think the boss buildobert L. Darragh, who is erecting

just now, and I do not think the boss builders can afford to have their mongo on a strike for any length of time without suffering great loss. I am pretty sure that nearly all of the large builders will grant the demands of their men and avoid any

The strikers claim they can stand it longer than the employers, and that they will hold out for six months if necessary. It hold out for six months it necessary. It was reported by some of the strikers that on many of the jobs the men had not been out ten minutes before they were told to go to work again, and that a large number of bosses had held out until noon-time and then yielded, thus leaving not over 2,000 men altogether on the strike.

Washington Items.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] Washington, D. C., July 21.—The President has called for the resignation of gia. This action is based on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, who had preferred charges against him for care-lessness and inefficiency, and asked for his immediate removal. It is generally under-stood that he will be succeeded by John

E. Bryant.
The commission of John Jarrett, as Commissioner of Labor Statistics, is still withheld by the President, and it is believed that his chance of securing the place is growing less. Jarrett was formerly at the head of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel

Association.
The Republican National Committee have decided to establish a sub-committee in this city, whose duty it will be to collect money for the campaign fund. The members of the sub-committee will not be in any way connected with the Government service, and thus being exempted from the opera-tions of the civil-service law, they will extend their work in all directions. Government officials will not be assessed, but it is understood that if any one makes a voluntary contribution the transaction will be ensidered private and confidential.

Brighton-Beach Races

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
NEW YORK, July 21.—At Brighton Beach New York, July 21.—At Brighton Beach to-day the weather was windy, the track good, and the attendance large.

First race—for non-winners, five furlongs—Romola won; Valperaiso second, Broughton third. Time, 1:94.

Second race—for non-winners of second place, five furlongs—Frank Runyon won; Magnim second. Mignon third, Time, 1:924.

Third race-selling allowances, one mile Taira race—sciting allowances, one mile and one furlong—Ghost 2d and Ligan ran dead heat for the first place; Arsenic third—three lengths behind. Time, 1:573, In the run-off Ghost 2d won by a length

for maiden two-year-olds three-quarters of a mile-Contessa won in 1:184, Florence M. second, Bonne Bouch third.

Fifth race—handleap for all ages, one mile and a quarter—Tattler won, Dizzy

Blonde second, Monk third. Time, 2:114.

Saratoga Haces.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SAEATOGA, July 21.—First race—purse

\$350, all ages, one mite—won by Fond-du-Lac; Musk second. Northanna third.

Time, 1:433. Second race-sweepstakes for all ages, mile and five hundred yards—Compensa-tion won; Lucky B. second, Cardinal Mc-Closkey third, Chanticlear, Referce, Emma. and Eurgomaster came in in the order named. Time, 2:164.

named, 1992, 2:164.
Third race—purse \$200, for all ages, three quarters of a mile—Jocose won by a short head; Maid of Athol second, Mattie Rapture third, and Willie W. last. Time,

Fourth race—purse \$350, for all ages, one mile and a furlong—won by Wedding Day; Manitoba second, Vera third; Ghost, Beechenbroek, Krupp Gun, Alta B., and Mordant coming in in the order given.

Safe at Last.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

GLOUCESTER. Mass., July 21.—The schooner Abbie F. Morriss. Captain Edward F. Morriss, arrived here sately this morning. Her crew of twelve unen were lost in a feg on Grand Banks July 8th, and prived at 8t. Pierre Miquielon after great suffering, as previously reported. Captain Morris and his cook, Henry Whiting, were left alone on board when the men falled to return. The vessel was compelled to remain at anchor until assistance was received from another vessel to raise the anchor. from another vessel to raise the anchor, after which the two men started for home and proceeded without assistance to fus-combe, where they shipped two men and resumed their voyage.

Hilled While Seated Beside Her Hus-

Affled white Seated Beside Rev Hus-band.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—A dispatch to the Constitution reports that near Centre-ville, Walton county, about 9 o'clock last Saturday night, while Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Captain Thane Mitchell, was sitting in the door-way of her house conversing with her burband, who research her selections. the door-way of her house conversing with her husband, who was near her, she was shot and killed by some one from the dark-ness outside. Several buckshot penetrated her body. It is supposed that Captain Mitchell was the intended victim of the assassin. He had a difficulty with a negro in his employ a few hours before the assas-sication. Hilled While Attempting to Rescue a

Prisoner.
[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
CHICAGO, July 21.—William Spies, son of clicago, July 21.—William Spies, son of the editor of the Arbeiter Zeifung, a young man twenty years of age, to-day attempted, with the aid of two companions, to rescue a man whom Police Officer Tamil had under arrest. They assaulted the officer and he finally drew his revolver and fired, wounding Spies. Spies died this afternoon. Mortally Wounded with a Shot-Gun.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
St. Louis, July 21.—A special from St. loseph, Mo., to the Post-Dispatch says:
George Warham and E. J. Harrison met in the woods a mile and a half east of Mound City last night and revived an old cud. Warham shot Harrison in the face with shot care at a distance of five necessity.

with a shot-gun at a distance of five paces. Harrison will die." ELMRA, N. Y., July 21.—The private banking-house of F. G. Hall closed its doors at noon to-day. Mr. Hall's inability to realize on real estate and securities is given as the cause. The bank carried about \$50,000 or \$100,000 deposits of business-men, laboring-men, and farmers. The amount of the liabilities is not yet known.

A Boston Failure.

A Boston Pallure.

its bearant to the Distance.

Boston, July 21.—Tucker, Hammond & Co., lobbers of small wares, have suspended and assigned to William B. Brown, treasurer of the Boston Water-Power Company, with preferences. The liabilities are over \$100,000; assets nominally the same. The cause of the failure is general depression in business.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE. from Marseiller, Toulon, and Oth

Infected Districts. [By cable to the Dispatch.]

MARSEILLES, July 21.—There were twenty-six deaths from cholera here last night, and nine between 9 o'clock and noon to-

frem cholera reported here last night was twenty-eight. A famine is threatened in this city. Provisions are searce and dear. There is much distress. The hotels are closing their kitchens, and the provision warehouses are expected to close, owing to the lack of supplies.

The cholera at Arles is becoming serious.

Paris, July 21.—The cholera in Paris is

on the increase. Eight cases were reported to-day, two of which were fatal. At Toulon the epidemic is assuming the most virulent character. Nearly all the victims are dying studdenly.

Paus, July 21.—Two deaths from Asiatic choiera occurred at Madrid to-day. At Toulon and Marsellies a typhoid epi-demic has followed in a number of choleric cases. The doctors pronounce the disease

cases. The doctors pronounce the disease typhoid-cholera.

There were sixty-one deaths from cholera at Marseilles during the twenty-four hours ending at 0 o'clock to-night. The total number of deaths in that city since the epidemic appeared is 874.

Socialists Uprising in France.

(By cable to the Dissatch.)

Marsellles, July 21.—A crowd of Socialists assembled before the office of the mayor yesterday and demanded work.
They endeavored to force an entrance into the building, but were prevented by the police. Seven arrests, were made. Drowned in Lake Lucerne

Length, July 21.—A dispatch from Berne states that a storm has occurred on Lake Lucerne. Four boats were capsized and ten of their occupants were drowned. Some of those who lost their lives were too their occupants.

A Royalist Plot. [By cable to the Dispatch.]
PARIS, July 21.—The newspaper Cri Du Peuple announces the discovery of a royal-ist plot. Three police officials have been arrested and an important document has been found at their lodzings.

Reported Capture of Foo Choo

(By cable to the Dispatch.)

PARIS, July 21.—Rumors were current
in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to the
effect that Admiral Courbet had captured

Beath of a Celebrated Surreon

[By cable to the Dispatch.]
LONDON, July 21.—Dr. Cæsar Henry
Hawkins, the celebrated surgeon, is dead. He was sergeant surgeon to the Oneen.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
DANVILLE, KY., July 21.—Preston Sexton, sixty-cight years old, was shot last night near Junction City and fataliy wounded. A party of four men are suspected of the shooting, but no cause is assigned for the deed, as Sexton was a

A Shooting Affray. (By telegraph to the Disputen.) GREENSUCRO, KY., July 21.—During a difficulty between Henry C. Lewis, a Gov-

ernment gauger, and Samuel and J. M. Montgomery, Lewis was shot twice and se-riously, if not fatally, wounded. A MARSH UNDER THE OCEAN.

Evidences of a Morass Buried Beneath the Sen. [New York Dry-Goods Bulletin.] Every sou'easter and southerly storm throws upon the south-side beach of Long Island large masses of peat, lignitic branches, trunks of trees, fossilized leaves, and animal remains. The coast, it is said, after a heavy wind and suri, is strewn with these apparently unaccountable objects from Atlantic-ville to Water Island. The geologists state that the appearance of the dibris seems to be the result of the wave action of the surfupon the remains of a said stream. upon the remains of a vast swamp at pres-ent submerred beneath the Atlantic ocean. After dop talcutation they have deeled that this submarine swamp excends fifty

tudinally. Professor Newberry, of Columbia College, makes the following explanation of the existence of this marsh:

The coast is settling, and what had been swamped places on the land have been submerged by the waves. We find along the coast of New Jersey, Staten Island, and Long Island evidence of a slow subsidence going on at the present time, and that which was forest land and marsh land is was forest land and marsh land is Par. which was forest land and marsh land is now out at sea. In some places the peat-beds that were marshes on the land have een submerged, and we tind shell-fish been submerzed, and we find shell-fish bored into the peat. I have plenty of specimens to show that the level of the land has changed, and we have also fresh evidence of that circumstance in the fact that stumps of trees of a large size are found along the coast at some distance in the water, where they are only, perhaps, in the water, where they are only, perhaps, visible at low tide. They must have grown on comparatively dry ground. So the New Jersey marshes are portions of submerged land once overgrown with dense forests and large trees. By a subsidence the trees have been killed and buried in the marshes, and now a large business is done in digging up those trunks. People probe the marshes with long rods and extract the trees. The land is gradually sinking and the sea is coming in and covering it, but not more than four or five inches in a century. If it goes on we shall have all our lowlands flooded. Great changes will be made here, of sourse. That depression of the land has already gone on to the extent of 500 or 600 feet, and the proof of this is that the valley of the Hudson river can be traced eighty miles out proof of this is that the valley of the Hudson river can be traced eighty miles out south and east of New York harbor by a depression in the sea bottom which could not otherwise be accounted for. The mouth of the old river was not only eighty miles southeast of New York, but it was 500 feet lower. At that time but it was 500 feet lower. At that time the river ran through the place where Long Island Sound now is. The water has filled all these old valleys. That subsidence is still going on. The shells which the Long Island geologists have discovered are simply accumulations made by the Indians. The Indians lived largely on shell-dish, and they brought them in cance-loads. When they had appropriated the contents they threw the shells out and made great mounds. These are to be seen in a great number of localities. They were originally formed around the Indian wigwams.

ELBMUT-UOY-OD? WE'VE HINTED TO YOU SEVERAL TIMES THAT THIS WAS A GOLDEN OPPORTU-SUITS WE OFER ARE DESIRABLE MIDDLE-WEIGHTS, AND CAN

AND GUARDIANS.

THE SEASON, PARENTS

All of our \$6 BOYS' SUITS now go at \$4.20. All of our \$7.50 BOYS' SUITS now go at \$6.15 All of our \$3.50 BOYS' PANTS now go at \$2.15. All of our \$5 YOUTHS' PANTS gow go at \$3.75-

POSITIVE

Closing of every lot of goods, not a question of

choice, but one that will enable us to open the

are the only things we advertise, and we are here this and every day until 7 o'clock in the evening, Saturdays until 10 o'clock, to demonstrate facts

A. SAKS & CO., LEADERS IN CLOTHING, 1013 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE

ELECTRIC-LIGHT SOAP IS THE BEST. No rubbing required. Will not injure the fabric, orders and inquiries will have prompt attention.

JOHN H. GRESHAM.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

"B," 5's, small. (bid) 99
Georgia 6's (bid) 102
Georgia 7's, mortgage (bid) 102
North Carolina's, new (bid) 29
North Carolina's, new (bid) 12
North Carolina Brown consols (bid) 124
South Carolina Brown consols (bid) 102
Tennessee 6's (bid) 39
Virginia 6's (bid) 33
Virginia consols (bid) 33
Chesavenke and Ohio

Virginia 6's. (bid) 33
Virginia consols. (bid) 33
Chesapeake and Ohio 8
Chicago and Northwestern. 921
Chicago and Northwestern preferred. 128
Denver and Rio Grande. 9

 East Tennessee Railroad
 34

 Lake Shore
 74

 Louisville and Nashville
 384

 Memphis and Charleston
 (bid) 25

 Mobile and Ohio
 84

 Nashville and Chattanooga
 42

 New Orleans Paetific first mortgage
 49

 New York Central
 1024

 Nortlean Paetific
 234

 Nortlean Paetific
 234

 Northern Pacific preferred..... eifie Mai!....

Richmond and Danville.... Richmond and West Point Terminal Rock Island110

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Virginia 6's, con-solidated, 34½; past-due coupons, 27; new 3's, 51½. North Carolina 6's, old, 105. Bid RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. MONDAY, July 21, 1884. SALES-FIRST BOARD,-2,000 Richmo city 8's at 131, 1,000 do, at 131; 4,000

Richmond and Danville Railroad 1885

STATE SECURITIES. Virginia 10-40's. 32
Virginia consols 344
Virginia peelers 37
Virginia new 3's 524
North Carolina 4's 80 Richmond city 8's......131 Richmond city 6's......111

PARTEGAD BONDS Col. and Greenville 1st 6's 90 Virginia Midland income 6's .. Petersburg 2d 6's, Class A... 88
Petersburg 2d 6's, Class B... 774
R., Y. R. and C. 8's...
R. and D. consol 6's, 1885... 100
R. and D. consol 6's, 1885... 100 R, and P, consol 6's, 1899 1014 miles longitudinally and one half mile lati-R. and D. debentures ... 46 Atlanta and Charlette 7's ... 106 tudinally. Professor New Frry, of Colum-

R., F. and P., common...100 50

S. and R. common . . . 100 100

INSURANCE COMPANIES. Virginia Fire and Marine., 25 Virginia State...... 25 34 Old Deminion S. Co..... 100 .. 113

RICHMOND, VA., July 21, 1881. OFFERINGS.
WHEAT.—White, 1,036 bushels. Mixed.
2,422 bushels. Red, 11,926 bushels. Total,
18,384 bushels. Conn.-White, 2,014 bushels. Mixed, 1,300 bushels.

OATS,-3,600 bushels. Rag. -84 bushels. SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY. WHEAT.—White, 674 bushels common to very good at 88c. to \$1.03. Mixed, 1,216 bushels at 87c. to \$1.05. Red, 2,754 bushels fair to prime Longberry at 95c, to \$1.05; 9,002 bushels common to prime Short-berry at 78c. to \$1.

Cons.-White, 50 bushels very good at FLOUE. We quote: Fine, \$2.50@\$3; superfine, \$2.89\$6.75; extra, \$4.75@≥4.90; family, \$4.90@\$5.25; Patent family, country, \$5.50@\$6.50. Market very dull.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Southern flour—Common to fair extra, \$3,50a24,50; good to choice, \$4.55a86.25. Wheat—Spot, Simily held; ungraded red, 70a949c.; No. 2 red, 98c.; July nominal. Corn—Spot a trifle better; ungraded white, 744c.; No. 2 August, \$294,8224c. Octs cornel. Spot a trifle better; ungraded white, 744e.; No. 2 August, 623a53e. Oats opened a shade better, closed dull; No. 2, 373a7fe. Hops unchanged. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull at \$10; No. 7 Rio, spot, \$8.35; August, \$8.10a28.15. Sugar steady and unchanged; molasses sugar, 44a49-16e.; fair to good refining, 5a5fe.; refined dull and casier; C, 54a5fe.; extra C, 5ja5fe.; white extra C, 5fa5fe.; vellow, 4fa5fe.; off A, 6fa6fe.; standard, 6fe.; mould, 6fe.; cut loaf and crushed, 7fe.; mould, 6fe.; cut loaf and crushed, 7fe.; powdered, 7a7fe.; granulated, 5fa5fe.; cubes, 7c. Molasses steady. Rice firm, Cotton-seed oil, 3le. for crude; 35a4fe, for refined. Rosin steady at \$1.224a81.274. Turpentine steady at \$2.2324e. Hides dull; New Orleans selected, 9fa9fe.; Texas, 16a11e. Wool dull tected, 9439e.; Texas, 10a11c. Wool dull and heavy; domestic fleece, 32a45c. Pork dull and unchanged; old mess, \$15,75a816. Middles nominal; long clear, 84c. Lard 5a6c. lower, closing easy; western stea spot, \$7.37\da\$7.40. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Flour steady and quiet; Howard-street and western superfine, \$2.75a\$3.25; do. extra, \$3.35a\$4; do. family, \$4.23a\$5.59; City Mills supertine, \$2.75a\$3.15; do. extra, \$3.35a\$4; do. Rio brands, \$5.37a\$5.62. Wheat—Southern lower and active; western steady and active; southern red, 96a \$8c.; southern amber, 93c.a\$L01; No. 1 Maryland, 98\$a98\$c.; No. 2 western winter red, spot, 95a95\$c. Corn—Southern nominal; western nominal; southern white, 73a75c.; southern yellow, 65a66c. Oats steady and firm; southern, 38a40c.; western white, 38a41c.; western mixed, 36a \$6c. Oats steady and firm; southern, 28a40e.; western white, 35a41e.; western mixed, 35a 38c. Rye quiet at 68a70c. Hay flum; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, 15a 17c. Provisions steady. Mess pork 217. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, and lelear-rib sides packed, 7½ and 9½c. Bacon—Shoulders 8; clear-rib sides 10c. Hams, 14½15½c. Lard—Refined 9½. Coffee dull; Rio, 9a10c. Sugar steady; A. soft, 6a7c. Whiskey nominally steady at \$1.15. Freights steady. LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, July 21.—Grain quiet. Wheat—No. 2 red, 82a36c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 34c. Mess pork nominally \$16.50. Lard—Steam leaf, \$9.50. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Flour quiet; family, \$4a\$4.40. Wheat lower; No. 2 mixed, 54c. Octa stronger; No. 2 mixed, 384c. Pork firm at \$10. Lard firm at \$7.125. Whiskey

steady at \$1.07. Sever to hir de hard refined, 71,50c.; New Orleans Hogs stronger; common and light, 55.60.

ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 21.—Flour unchanged.
Wheat unsettled and feverish, closed fairs, under Saturday; July, 824,831c. Corn opened firmer, and soon declined for; closed fairs, under Saturday; cash, 545c.; July, 534,554c. Oats dull and fair, lower; cash, 204c.; July, 294,294c. Pork dull; cash, 216,216,50; July, 232. Lard dull and 5a10c, lower; cash, \$7.05,97.10. Whiskey, \$1.10.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Flour dull and neminal, Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and July, 85e.; August, 85èc. Corn weaker; No. 2, 55c. Oats steady; No. 2, 33a35èc.; No. 2 white, 34c. Provisions week. Mess pork—Cash and July, \$15.50; August, \$15.75. Lard—Prime steam, cash and July, \$7.07è; August, \$7.10. Hogs steady at 55.

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS. RICHMOND. RICHMOND. VA., July 21.—Prices this week ranged as follows:

Beef-Cattle—Very best, 54:66c.; medium to good, 52:54c.; common to fair, 24.0

49c.
Sheep, 34@44c., gross.
Lambs, 44@54c., gross.
Hogs, 7@7fc., net.
There were 210 head of beef-cattle, 97
hogs, and 264 sheep and lambs on the market during the week.

BALTIMOR. BALTIMORE. July 21.—Beef-cattle—Market slow; prices take, off; very best, 6 2-3c.; first quality, 5a5c.; medium, 4a5c.; ordinary, 3ia3ke.; most sales, 44 a5ic.; receipts, 3,009 head; sales, 1,505 head. Swine—Light supply and fairly good demand; receipts, 3,976 head; quotations, 7a8c. Receipts of sheep and lambs, 8,808 head; quotations; sheep, 3a4c.; lambs, 4a6ic. PHILADELPHIA.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Cattle in fair demand; receipts, 4,400 head; prime, 6ja74c.; good. 6s64c.; medium, 4fa54c.; common, 34a4c. Sheep in fair demand; receipts, 12,000 head; prime, 34a5c.; good, 5c.; medium, 34a4c.; common, 24a34c.; loubs, 3374c. Hogs in fair demand; receipts, 4,600 head; seiting at 7ja8c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE MINIATURE ALMANAC-JULY 22, 1844. 5:11 High Tips. 4:34 7:21 Morning. 4:34 PORT OF BICHMOND, JULY 21, 1884.

morebandles and passengers, G. W. Aben a conts.

Steamer Virginia, Tanulli, Philadelphia, &c.
Schooner Franklin, Nichols, Perth A'mboy, raliroad Iron, W. H. Cortis, agent.

SATIRD SUNDAY.

Steamer Roanoke, Couch, New York, merchandise and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co., agents.

Steamer Wyoming, Himes, Philadelphia, merchandles and passengers, J. W. McCarrick, agent, Schooner George P. Hallock. Edmonds, New York, physicon, pipe, and spikes; ressel, Curita & Parker. Schooner Anne E. Biackman, Blackman, New York, cannel coal; vessel, Curita & Parker. Schooner M. A. Tyler, Curits, Old Fort, to load wood for New York.

ABRIVED.
Steamer Old Dominton, Walker. New York, serchandise and passengers. G. W. Allen & Co.,

wood for New York.
Schooner Cornelia New Kirk, Huntley, Philadelphia, bark, via Bermuda Hundreds, to faish loading poplar wood; vessel, Curtis & Parker. PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, JULY 21, 1884 [By Telegraph.]

Steamer Guyandotte, Kelly, New York, merchan-ber and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co., acenta. Steamer William Crane, Taylor, Providence, ad sailed for West Point. Schooner William S. Doughton, Crane, New ner John Proctor, ----, Norfolk, WANTED, MEN ON SALARY OB

17 COMMISSION TO SELL SHETLAND and
ZACATECAS PONIES, all colors little beauties,
that the thing for laddes and children. Largest
hard of FANCY PUNIES in America. Sample
bony free. \$200 per month until Movember 15th.
Illustrated group of spotted posies, general descriptive and price list, terms, particulars, etc.
sent for 30 cents. No atamps. Address PhoPhilETOR DON CARLOS HORSE RANCH, Less
Startings, Bexar county. Texas.

19 32-71.

WANTED, TO BEST A HOUSE WANTED, A GENTLEMAN TO AS-95
1044
815 IN AN OLD, ESTABLISHED REAL
815 he city and be competent to astand to the purchase and sale of real colaste and to solid these.

105 A good salary will be guaranteed. Address.

ly 22-3t A LADY THOROUHLY QUALIFIED A to teach Latin. French. Mathematics, and Music wishes a Position. A., Dispatch office, WANTED, BY A VIRGINIA LADY, a graduate of the State Normal College of Tempessee, a SITUATION AS TEACHER, Post-flow in a graded school preferred. Address Miss. Elampan's Mills, Cumberland county, Va. jy 22-41

TO BUILDERS,—WANTED, OFFERS FOR MATERIAL AND BUILDING OF BARN, at my farm, four miles east of the city, 48322 feet, with 16-feet posts and fur prof. B. B. BURNHAM. Jy 22-31* 1414 Main street, city, or at farm. WANTED, A HARNESS-MAKER AT 515 cast Marshall stree. Jy 22-21*

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